FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are:
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap.
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

Northern Hay.
50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
March 30, 1840. 91tf

SHOES.

Just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' black and coloured Morocco SLIPPERS, thick and thin soles. Also, Gentlemen's Cloth BOOTS.
On hand, an assortment of Sole and Upper LEATHER. S. T. HAWLEY.
March 25, 1840. 90-3w

For Sale,
10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 24, 1840. 90tf

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 18th inst., a negro man by the name of TEMAR, about 40 years old. He is large and well built, about six feet high, full round face, with a large scar on his neck, and is a Fiddler. I expect he is aiming for Tennessee or Georgia. I will give the above reward to any person that will lodge him in Jail so that I may get him again.
JAMES BENNETT.
Sampson County, March 20, 1840. 90-3w

N. B.—It is supposed he is in company with, or lurking after, a man by the name of Wilson, who is moving to Tennessee, with two Carts, and Women and Children, black and white.

NEW GOODS.
I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,
Consisting in part of the following:
700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

The "Deobstruent Pills"
ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.
JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.
I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.
ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Life of Gen. Harrison,
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. J. HALE.

BARK!
THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Nicholas Nickleby.
A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Crockery.
500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.
Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

Received per Henrietta,
100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

"DEFINING OUR POSITION."—Some days ago, a gentleman from one of the upper counties, with whom we had had considerable correspondence, called in and inquired for the Editor of the Observer. He exhibited some incredulity when we responded to his inquiry, and remarked that the Tories in his county were so much in the habit of railing out against "*Old Hale*," that he had expected to find an old gray headed man. Another of our subscribers lately called to pay his subscription, and when we presented ourself to him as "Mr. Hale," he said he wanted to see "*the old man.*" With some difficulty we convinced him that we were "the old man," when he declared that the Tories had led him to look for a squint-eyed, hump-backed old fellow, and proceeded to pay us some very flattering compliments upon the superiority of the original over the picture he had drawn in his own mind.

These things have moved us to make a general disclaimer of the honors of old age; and to assure such of our readers as may not be aware of the fact by ocular demonstration, (especially our fair readers,) that we have not yet past the meridian of life. Indeed, we almost think that we are ten years younger than we were the day Van Buren was elected; and if Harrison should beat him next Fall, (as we are sure he will,) the few gray hairs which *will* sometimes make themselves visible, will turn to jet; whilst our neighbor of the Carolinian will rise on the 4th of March next with a head as white as snow, which no "Tyrian dye" will be capable of transforming into ebon.

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."—Gen. Jackson promised to give the country a currency better than we had in 1833, which was the best in the world. He and his party have "experimented" with the subject, (which they did not understand,) until they have reduced the country to a state of distress and poverty never paralleled except in the days of the Embargo. They have been promising us better times, also, as the object of their experiments, and the result may be stated by detailing the prices of produce and property. Cotton is worth from *three* to *eight* cents; flour $3 to $5; corn 40 to 60 cents; and so on. Whilst land and negroes are not worth half what they were. Mechanics and Laborers are thrown out of employment; and those who owe any thing find it ten times as hard now to pay as they did before these efforts to improve our condition. The only persons who are really benefitted by these times, are the rich; those who owe nothing and have cash in hand or debts due them.

The Paterson (N. J.) Intelligencer says,—

"The greater part of the manufactories in this town have been lying idle for months. There are, we understand, but two establishments among the whole number which are making full time; a few of the others run part of the time."

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

"You have not forgotten that our District was flooded with Administration papers during the last Congressional campaign; and from recent indications I presume the same game is to be played over again preceding the August elections, and on a much larger scale. The mail of the 16th ultimo is said to have brought to the office at ——, 100 copies, (50 each of the Standard and Carolinian,) addressed to four of the leading men of that vicinity, for gratuitous distribution. Now there are upwards of 530 Post Offices in N. C., and supposing each office to have received half the number sent to ——, which is a moderate calculation, it will appear that the enormous number of 26,500 papers are sent out from two Van Buren presses in one week, without money and without price. I again ask the question, Who pays the Printer! And the query may be answered in part by a peep at the lean, lank condition of the U. S. Treasury."

A Good Caricature.—We have just a fresh Caricature from Robinson, that is capital.

It is "the Secretary of War presenting a stand of colors to the 1st Regiment of Republican Blood hounds."

The likeness of the Secretary is not bad; his canine troops are drawn up in order, while the editor of the Globe, on his knees before these allies of American soldiers, is exhibiting to them a map of Florida.

N. Y. Express.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GEN. HARRISON'S CHEVIOT SPEECH.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a pamphlet copy of this speech—a garbled extract from which has been going the rounds of the Tory press. We copy every thing in it relating to Abolition, and bid the Tories to make the most of it. If we are not greatly deceived, they will find that its views and sentiments are such as will command the approbation of a vast majority of the Southern People. Certainly no man North of Mason & Dixon's line, and not many this side, are sounder on the delicate subject of Abolition, as proven by this speech, than General Harrison.

We would beg the public to bear in mind that this speech contains the passage which the Tories especially carp at, and upon which they rely to make good their charge of Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison. It was in this speech, that he threw out the *suggestion* of *Mr. Jefferson*, that the surplus revenue be appropriated to the *purchase* (with the *consent of the owner,*) and *colonization* of the slaves. A suggestion, dictated by benevolent motives, under the guidance and control, however, of a just regard for the rights of property. General Harrison never did, as has Mr. McDowell, claim that the slave owner had no property in his slave, which the State could not at pleasure forfeit; and he never did urge emancipation without compensation to the owner, as did the Gubernatorial candidate of the Van Buren party. In every thing he ever said or did, he recognized to the fullest extent, the right of property, and never did propose a measure which did not contemplate just and ample compensation. As a citizen of a *Free* State, he was willing to surrender his portion of the surplus revenue, to purchase our slaves and colonize them, *if we were willing to sell them.* We defy human ingenuity to give to such a proposition a construction justly exceptionable to Southern feelings or adverse to Southern interests.

But unexceptionable as this suggestion is, even when detached and garbled as it has been, when considered in connexion with the context from which it is torn, it gives its author the strongest hold upon the support and confidence of the Southern people. The entire portion of the speech relating to abolition, breathes the most ardent and devoted attachment to the rights and institutions of the South. It is declared, emphatically, that the whole subject of slavery belongs, under the Constitution, exclusively to the people of the slaveholding States. But this is not all: Gen. Harrison travels out of his way to say that "THE DISCUSSION *of Slavery in the non-slaveholding States has no sanction in the principles of the Constitution.*" Could any man go farther? Could any Southern man desire more! Has any Southern man gone as far! We challenge the whole Tory party to adduce an individual of their party, either South or North, who has taken such strong and decided ground in favour of the South. Has their chief and idol, Mr. Van Buren, who supported the Missouri restrictions and free negro suffrage! Has James McDowell, their candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia, who urged the manumission of slaves without compensation to the owners! Has the "sublime" Tappan, who wished the negroes success in cutting the throats of the whites in Southampton, and who threatened to disinherit his son if he should go to the assistance of his countrymen! Has Thomas Ritchie, who, in frenzied strains, in '32, called for instant abolition! If none of these, their chiefs and leaders, have taken the noble stand of Gen. Harrison, where is the man! Let him be produced.

But Gen. Harrison's sentiments in his Cheviot speech, satisfactory and conclusive as they are, constitute only a small portion of the evidence to establish his devotion to the constitutional rights of the Southern people. His whole life is confirmation of his orthodoxy on that great question. His conduct in the Missouri controversy, when he sacrificed himself to sustain Southern institutions and the rights of the States—his strong Republican letter in 1822—and his noble speech at Vincennes in 1835—all define his position, as a true, stedfast and fearless friend of the South.

We are perfectly willing that the Presidential contest should be decided by Gen. Harrison's and Mr. Van. Buren's views on the subject of abolition. The first has ever been with us on *constitutional* grounds—the last always against us, until it became an interest to angle for Southern votes, and then, and not 'till then, he found that Abolition was *inexpedient*, not *unconstitutional.*

Extracts from Gen. Harrison's Speech at Cheviot, Ohio, July 4th, 1833.

"There, is, however, a subject now beginning to agitate them (the Southern States,) in relation to which, if their alarm has any foundation, the relative situation in which they may stand to some of the States, will be the very reverse to what it now is. I allude to a supposed disposition in some individuals in the non-slave holding States to interfere with the slave population of the other States, for the purpose of forcing their emancipation. I do not call your attention to this subject, fellow-citizens, from the apprehension that there is a man amongst you who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief; and still less that there is a State in the Union which could be brought to give it countenance. But such are the feelings of our Southern brethren upon this subject—such their views, and their just views, of the evils which an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the point of receiving the sanction of a State, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the Constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that the slave population is under the exclusive control of the States which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the negroes for emancipation, it is the interference of unauthorized persons. Can any one who is acquainted with the operations of the human mind doubt this? We have seen how restive our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the consequence of an acknowledged violation of these rights, (for every man of sense must admit it to be so,) conjoined with an insulting interference with their domestic concerns?

"Shall I be accused of want of feeling for the slaves, by these remarks? A further examination will elucidate the matter. I take it for granted that no one will say, that either the Government of the United States, or those of the non-slave holding States, can interfere in any way with the right of property in the slaves. Upon whom, then, are the efforts of the misguided and pretended friends of the slaves to operate? It must be either on the governments of the slave-holding States, the individuals who hold them, or upon the slaves themselves. And what are to be the arguments, what the means by which they are to influence the two first of these? Is there a man vain enough to go to the land of Madison, of Macon, of Crawford, and tell them that they either do not understand the principles of the moral and political rights of man; or that, understanding, they disregard them? Can they address an argument to the interest or fears of the enlightened population of the slave States, that has not occurred to themselves a thousand and a thousand times? To whom, then, are they to address themselves, but to the slaves? And what can be said to them, that will not lead to an indiscriminate slaughter of every age and sex, and ultimately to their own destruction? Should there be an incarnate devil, who has imagined, with approbation, such a catastrophe to his fellow-citizens as I have described, let him look to the result to those for whose benefit he would produce it. Particular sections of the country may be laid waste, all the crimes that infuriated man, under the influence of all the black passions of his nature, can commit, may be perpetrated for a season; the tides of the ocean, however, will not more certainly change, than that the flood of horrors will be arrested, and turned upon those who may get it in motion.

"I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who are engaged in this fatal and unconstitutional project. There may be some who have embarked into it without properly considering its consequences, and who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous principles. But, if such there are, I am very certain that, should they continue their present course, their fellow-citizens will, ere long, "curse the virtues which have undone their country."

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation; I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied; embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave. To those who have rejected the plan of colonization, I would ask, if they have well weighed the consequences of emancipation without it? How long would the emancipated negroes remain satisfied with that? Would any of the Southern States then (the negroes armed and organized) be able to resist their claims to a participation in all their political rights? Would it even stop there? Would they not claim admittance to all the social rights and privileges of a community in which, in some instances, they would compose the majority? Let those who take pleasure in the contemplation of such scenes as must inevitably follow, finish out the picture.

"If I am correct in the principles here advanced, I support my assertion, that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in the non-slave-holding States, is equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and that it has no sanction in the principles of the Constitution. I must not be understood to say, that there is any thing in that instrument which prohibits such discussion. I know there is not. But the man who believes that the claims which his fellow-citizens have upon him, are satisfied by adhering to the *letter* of the political contract that connects them, must have a very imperfect knowledge of the principles upon which our glorious Union was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained. I mean those feelings of regard and affection which were manifested in the first dawn of the Revolution, which induced every American to think that an injury inflicted upon his fellow-citizen, however distant his location, was an injury to himself; which made us, in effect, one people, before we had any paper contract; which induced the venerable Shelby, in the second war for independence, to leave the comforts which his age required, to encounter the dangers and privations incident to a wilderness war; which drew from the same quarter the innumerable battalions of volunteers which preceded and followed him; and from the banks of the distant Appomatax, that band of youthful heroes, which has immortalized the appellation by which it was distinguished. Those worthy sons of immortal sires did not stop to inquire into the alleged injustice and immorality of the Indian war. It was sufficient for them to learn their fellow-citizens were in danger, that the tomahawk and scalping knife were suspended over the heads of the women and children of Ohio, to induce them to abandon the ease, and, in many instances, the luxury and splendor by which, from infancy, they had been surrounded, to encounter the fatigues and dangers of war, amidst the horrors of a Canadian winter."

General Harrison and the Slave Question—"The Emancipator" against him.—"The Emancipator" of the 12th inst. thus speaks of Gen. Harrison's nomination for the Presidency:

"We declared the rejection of Mr. Clay to be a triumph of Abolition; but from the beginning, we felt assured that the nomination of Harrison and Tyler was a concession the other way—as definite an act of subserviency to the Slave Power as has ever been performed by any party. The manner in which this nomination was received and acquiesced in by the slave-holders, with Benjamin Watkins Leigh at their head, left not a particle of doubt on our mind; and the language of the Slave Press, with the general conduct of the party managers, has confirmed our first impressions. It was not necessary that the Harrisburg Convention should make any specific 'pledges to the South.' Their nomination was pledge enough, and was so received by the Southern Delegates. They evidently felt, that in giving up Henry Clay they had only sacrificed a favorite man, but had rather gained than lost in regard to the strength of their favorite *institution* which they love more than they do even Henry Clay."

'Who will get the Nation out of the Mud?'—It was related a few days since, by a gentleman from the western part of Illinois, that an old gentleman of that State, who had been a staunch supporter of General Jackson, and even of Martin Van Buren in 1836, called to see a friend of his at Springfield, a warm Harrison man.

"And you think that old TIPP, can bring the Government back to its former purity?" said the Harrison man.

"I do," said his friend. "For I remember, many years ago when driving my team to Mad River Mills, that my wagon got into a mire-hole, from which the horses could not draw it. While in this dilemma Gen. Harrison came riding by. Without delay the old General dismounted, pulled off his coat, and putting his shoulder to the wheel, helped me to get my wagon out of the rut. The People's wagon of Government is in the mire-hole of corruption, and I firmly believe that General Harrison is the only man whose services the People will accept in helping them to get it out once more on hard ground."

Major Jack Downing is always quick in discerning any black clouds, that threaten to overshadow the party. In a late letter, published in the New York Express, he mentions several scenes, the like of which are constantly occurring in every town in our country, where there are mechanics, farmers or fishermen. The Major says:—

"I dropt in to have a talk with my old friend *Bangum*, the blacksmith, who was a spell ago one of our stand-bys, and found his fire out and his bellows leathers breathless. 'Why,' says I, 'Bangum how goes it!' 'Bad enuf,' says he; and so he went on talking about want of work, &c.—that *horses* even went barefoot and no shoes wanted. 'But,' says I, 'hear *that*'—and I jingled two pieces of gold that I keep in my pocket; and with that he seized his sledge-hammer and slamm'd it on an anvil. 'Hear that,' says he, 'Major—and which makes the most noise! but what does it amount to?' I seed at once that he was over the fence, and so I trudged round to old Plankum, the ship-wright, and found him and his children scraping up chips in his ship-yard, and so I dodged round the corner and said nothing there, and so from one calling and trade to another, found pretty nigh all busy doing nothing, and every one I talked to grit their teeth, and that is what I call *rale grit*. And some do say the farmers are also complaining, but this can't be, for the General and Mr. Van Buren said that the farmers would all be rich and happy, and contented, provided the merchants and bankers and all that train was broken down. There is one class of folks however, who are doing well, and we must stick to them, no matter how much other folks complain, for it is for their interest to work sharp to keep the party together, and that is the *officeholders*. No matter how bad the times be, the worse they be the better for them, for their wages don't change. The scarcer money is, the more they can buy with their wages, which never lessens."

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Proffit of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague speaks of victories concealed. He says that if he was an officer, he would be almost tempted to dash his armor at our feet, and resign his command. He says further, sir, that he has seen the scarred soldiers returned from this mighty war, looking as though disgraced. Mr. Speaker, I, sir, would be the last person to speak in disparagement of our gallant soldiers, or to detract from the merit of any man. But, sir, I know of no concealed victories. At present I recollect of but *one* victory gained, and that was on the Withlacoochee, where the gallant Clinch carved a high rank upon the scroll of honor, but, instead of receiving encouragement or even cold justice, was, as I am informed, so shamefully treated by the Administration that he immediately resigned his command. And as to the scarred and war-worn soldiers who have greeted the compassionate vision of my colleague, all that I can say is, that I have not met such rare curiosities. I have, Mr. Speaker, seen some *young gentlemen* promenading our lobbies, or dancing attendance in our ladies' gallery, dressed, sir, in most exquisite taste, "with profusions of beautifully arranged ringlets hanging on their shoulders, perfumed like a milliner," with white kid gloves and massive rings on the outside, and gold chains and richly chased quizzing glasses hanging round their necks. I inquired, sir, who the *creatures* were, when, to my astonishment, I was informed that *it was the remnant of the Florida army* returned here on furlough. (Great laughter.) But, Mr. Speaker, my astonishment was somewhat diminished when, upon inquiry, I find that one company of volunteers engaged in this war charge the Government with Cologne water, and Windsor soap, and choice wines, &c.; and it may be that, upon examination, we may find sundry cosmetics, almond paste, &c. to preserve the complexion from injury.

The Administration prints are falling into the great error with regard to Gen. Harrison, which marked the course of most of the journals opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, and which so materially contributed to the success of the late President. The abuse, falsehood, and detraction literally showered upon Gen. Harrison's head, is not only absurd in itself, but tends to excite the warmest sympathy of the people in his behalf. Now, in the case of Gen. Jackson, Heaven knows there was enough against him to excuse a great deal of what was said. And yet the People would not stand it! An old veteran, who had fought bravely for his country, they reasoned, did not deserve such treatment. So with Gen. Harrison. Every body knows—knows from history, from ey-witnesses, from admitted facts—that he is brave and patriotic—that he has been a gallant and successful general—that he has filled with honor the most responsible stations—that his honesty is unquestioned—that he is a capable and efficient man, an experienced statesman, and a worthy citizen. To represent him, therefore, as imbecile, weak, cowardly, and base, is to revolt the moral sense of the People. Such charges, affecting the military fame and character of Gen. Harrison, strike through him at the fame and glory of our country. The American People feel, in some sense, that they are vilified and slandered, when they see one of their oldest and best generals thus cruelly calumniated.—*Mex. Gazette.*

The New Orleans True American of 21st ult., contains the following. "The news from Rankin county, Mississippi, is exciting. The people have risen *en masse* and arrested the progress of all sales of property, for gold and silver. They will pay nothing but the currency of the State.

TORY TESTIMONY.

The following are some of the extracts which the Richmond Whig has culled from the files of the Enquirer, giving Mr. Ritchie's testimony in favor of Gen. Harrison:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9, 1813.

"Gen. Harrison, in spite of the difficulties which surround him, seems determined to press on to Detroit. Neither the cold nor the badness of the roads can deter him from his enterprise. If he fails, the world will excuse him, on account of the difficulties which encompass his path. If he succeeds, those very difficulties will enhance the lustre of his success.

"If he has been reported rightly, Harrison is a man of no ordinary promise. War has been his favorite study. At a very early age, he was with Wayne in his famous campaign against the Indians. A gentleman of very high standing who held an important post under him during the last Fall, compares him to *Washington*. He is as *circumspect* as he is enterprising—as prudent in collecting the means of an attack, as he is vigorous in striking the blow."

Richmond Enquirer, 19th Oct. 1813,—Referring to the Battle of the Thames:

"We have not words to express the joy which we feel for the victory of Harrison—never have we seen the public pulse beat so high." * * * * *

"And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the *splendor* of this achievement, as for the *solid benefits* which it will produce. Yet, in point of splendor, we have no reason to believe that when we receive the official accounts we shall sustain any disappointment. The skill with which the plan was combined for over-reaching the flying enemy, the *small* portion of Harrison's force which were able to come up and cope with him, consisting principally of Mounted Rangers under Johnson and Ball, and the short period in which the victory was achieved, will, we are inclined to suspect, impart to it the character of the most gallant and brilliant achievement. But its solid benefits require no official accounts to emblazon them; almost every eye sees them, and almost every tongue can tell them. It gives security to the frontier. Ohio may now sleep in security. The trembling mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to her breast, may rock its cradle in peace. The chain which bound the red man to the English white man is broken, &c. &c."

"These benefits we owe to the intrepidity of Perry, who paved the way, and to Harrison, whose skill, prudence and zeal, have at length reaped their just reward. This gallant General has now put all his enemies to shame. After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk, after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of access, that the wagon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hull; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden; muzzles the Indian war-dog; and proves to the world, that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have done upon the wave."

But again—in the spring of 1814, a proposition was made in Congress to create the office of Lieutenant General. Disasters had attended our arms upon the Niagara and the St. Lawrence. No one doubted the valour of our troops; but a General was wanted to inspire them with confidence and lead them to victory. Gen. Harrison had been the most successful of our commanders. He therefore was nominated for the elevated office in the following fervent and patriotic language, written by the present *Editor of the Enquirer*. After referring to various acts of gallantry by our troops, the Enquirer proceeds:

"On the Thames they were crowned with a brilliant victory, because they had a HARRISON to lead them. New glories would have encircled them at Montreal, if their commanders had conducted them to the walls. Give us officers but worthy of these men, and no troops in the world would be able to vanquish them.

"Where are we to meet with such a leader! By what qualifications are we to know him? He must not be merely brave, but bold and enterprising and decisive—always seeking an opportunity to strike at his enemy. He must be as prudent as he is brave—always seeking for information to regulate the blow; he must be abstemious in his habits, not too much given to the pleasures of the table; but his mind always devoted to the exercise of arms. He must have an eagle's eye, forever on the watch, inspecting the condition of his camp, and inducing every responsible officer to attend to the discharge of his duty.—Sloth and indulgence must flee from his presence. His officers respect and fear him, while his men love and respect him. He is ambitious of fame, but he studies best how to deserve it. He is attached to arms—not so much because it is his business, as his pleasure.

"If any one should ask where such a man is to be met with?—we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters of Detroit; who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most 'frightful climate' in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties, under any shape; by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe, the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships—the man who was finally triumphant over his enemy. Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

The O. K. Club—O. K. Literature.—'This gang of loafers and litterateurs, who broke in upon the Whigs at Masonic Hall on Friday evening last, and kicked up the row there, are said to number 1000 braves, being the picked men of the old 'huge paws'—'butt enders'—'roarers,' and 'ball rollers.' The origin of their name, O. K., is curious and characteristic. A few years ago, some person accused Amos Kendall to General Jackson of being no better than he should be. "Let me examine the papers," said the old hero, "I'll soon tell whether Mr. Kendall is right or wrong." The General did so, and found every thing right.—"Tie up them papers," said the General. They were tied up. "Mark on them "O. K." continued the General." O. K. was marked upon them. "By the Eternal," said the good old General, taking his pipe from his mouth, "Amos is *Oll Korrek* (all correct) and no mistake," blowing the smoke up the chimney's cheek. After this the character of Amos was established on the rock of Gibraltar. Harvard College, on hearing of this event, was thrown into ecstacies, and made the General an L. L. D., which he is to this day.

The O. K's are now the most original and learned loco foco club of the day. Their arguments are the most convincing test logicians ever invented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeably to notice, a large number of Young Men belonging to the Whig party, assembled in the Town House, Fayetteville, on Thursday evening the 2d inst.—Arch'd McLean, Jr. was appointed President, John McKay, Vice President, and Messrs. W. McL. McKay and Wm. Huske, Secretaries.

The President having stated the object of the meeting,—

On motion, a committee of 12 was appointed by the President to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. C. J. Orrell, Dr. B. W. Robinson, R. C. Belden, J. J. Ling, T. S. Lutterloh, W. Draughon, Jas. Crow, J. W. Hamilton, M. V. Jones, David Smith, J. D. Williams and W. D. Murphy, who, after a brief consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, through C. J. Orrell, viz:

Your Committee beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, convinced as we are, by "confirmation strong as proofs from Holy Writ," that something is wrong in the affairs of government, and that that wrong is attributable mainly, if not entirely, to the bad policy and worse practices of the present Administration: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, a portion of the Young Men of this County, of the true Republican Whig party, do condemn the leading measures of the present Administration, jointly and severally, believing them to be not in accordance with the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present state of pecuniary distress pervading the country, is produced principally by the high handed interference of the Executive with the Currency, in a manner not authorized by the Constitution, but in violation thereof.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the course of the present Administration as more in accordance with that pursued by despotic than republican governments, and that its tendency is to distress the people and blast the hopes of every laboring man.

4. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Sub-Treasury scheme as unsafe, unsound, and corrupting in its tendency; as emanating from and designed to answer party purposes; as prejudicial to the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Labourer, and the trading community generally; and as placing the people's money in jeopardy, liable to be "Swartwouted" at any and all times.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with abhorrence the course of the Administration party, relative to the recent case of contested elections from New Jersey; believing it to be subversive of the rights of the people and of the States.

6. *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the honesty, capability, and patriotism of Wm. Henry Harrison; and we trust that by his election to the Presidency our country may yet be redeemed from the hands of the spoilers, and peace and prosperity once more smile upon the land which he has so often hazarded his life to defend.

7. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the nomination of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, for President and Vice President of the United States, and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all honorable efforts to secure their election.

8. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the nomination of John M. Morehead, of Guilford county, as a suitable candidate for Governor of this State; assured, by his well known character, that he is a Statesman, "without fear and without reproach," of sound principles and practical talents, and that, if elected, he will administer the duties of the Executive office ably and honestly.

9. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the Young Men's Whig Convention proposed to be held at Baltimore in May next, and that we will appoint three Delegates thereto.

The report was unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the 9th resolution, the President appointed Messrs. Walter A. Huske, Robert C. Belden and John Winslow, Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

On motion, a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of 26, was appointed by the President, as follows:

Dr. B. W. Robinson, R. W. King, M. V. Jones, Hugh C. McLean, Dr. John McKay, Jr., Wm. Taylor, R. C. Belden, Hector McLean, Daniel Clark, John Brown, Robert M. Orrell, H. L. Myrover, W. A. Huske, Stewart Pipkin, James P. Hodges, Duncan McLaurin, C. B. Mallett, James Crow, William Bolin, Wm. Nott, Jr., P. H. Winston, C. G. Mallett, Charles Lutterloh, James Cain, Jr., Jas. Evans, James K. Garno.

The meeting was addressed by the President, W. A. Huske, W. McL. McKay, James Banks, Walker Pearce, L. S. Belden and J. W. Hamilton.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published.

A. McLEAN, Jr., *President.*
JOHN McKAY, Jr., *V. Pres't.*
W. McL. McKAY, WM. HUSKE, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON REPUBLICAN WHIG MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Republican Whigs of this County, on the 23d of March, at the Court House in Lumberton, John Gilchrist was called to the Chair, and Peter McEachin and Arch'd McMillan, Esqs. were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee having retired for a few minutes made the following Report:

Your committee respectfully report the following Resolutions for adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That it is incumbent upon the freemen of this country to assemble frequently together to consult together for the common good, and to take such measures for the preservation of their Republican liberties, for the maintenance of sound and wholesome doctrines, and for the prosperity and happiness of the People, as in their opinion will most effectually attain these objects.

2. *Resolved*, That the alarming state of affairs, to-wit: the prostration of credit; the low price of cotton, timber, and other produce; the derangement of the currency; the scarcity of money; the total disregard of the rights of the people; the loss of enormous sums of the people's money by the failure of dishonest and corrupt office holders, and the absconding of others; the avowal of the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils of office; the violation of State sovereignty; the utter contempt of the Constitution and the laws by the powers that be; the unjustifiable attack upon the credit of the States; the proposition to force upon the People the Sub-Treasury scheme—a scheme impracticable, and totally insufficient to answer the wants and necessities of the people,—have, in the opinion of this meeting, been brought about by the principles, measures and policy of the present Administration, and that we cannot, as citizens of a free and Republican government, as patriots devotedly attached to her institutions, as men mindful of their own interests, and desiring to hand down to posterity a free and simple and prosperous Republic, support an Administration so reckless of our rights, our interests and our happiness.

3. *Resolved*, That we have full faith in the patriotism, integrity and principles of William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia; that we believe them to be honest, faithful, capable, and true to the Constitution, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election to the offices of President and Vice President of these United States,—because we believe that their elevation will be the means of restoring the country to its primitive purity and Republican simplicity, restore confidence, and bring prosperity on the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we most heartily concur in the nomination of John M. Morehead of Guilford, as the Republican Whig candidate for Governor of this State; that his talents, integrity, private worth and sound political opinions, will secure our cheerful and zealous support.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Young Men of the Whig party in this County to form Associations for the dissemination of political information, and for the advancement generally of the Whig cause.

6. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 21st day of April next, (being Tuesday of County Court in that County,) for the purpose of appointing an Elector for this District, and that we will appoint 20 delegates to attend the same.

At the request of the meeting, able and patriotic addresses were delivered by John Winslow and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esqrs., which were listened to with great attention, and were much applauded.

Under the 6th Resolution, the following gentlemen were selected as Delegates to the Rockingham Convention, to wit:

Neill Sinclair, John A. Rowland, John McNair, Sen., Giles S. McLean, Duncan Crawford, Angus Baker, John Moore, John McNair, Jr., Absalom Davis, Jr., Dr. Warren Alford, David McArthur, John Taylor, Col. Daniel McQueen, John Gilchrist, Esq., Murdock D. Murphy, Malcom Purcell, Joseph C. Lee, Esq., John McNeill, Jr., Peter McEachin, Daniel McLean.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and all other papers friendly to the dissemination of true Republican principles.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN, PETER McEACHIN, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I am of the opinion that you might confer a small favor on the public, at least on those who are on good terms with their consciences, by publishing the following curious and simple method of destroying Bed-bugs, which contribute in some degree, during warm weather, in preventing that *suspension* of the voluntary powers of man which nature demands.

It consists in placing at night-fall, Bean or Cumfry leaves, with the under side up, around the bed posts or near other places infested by the bugs. In the morning the bugs, or many of them, will be found *fixed* on the leaves, and if suffered to remain, will die before night. It is rather a singular fact, that it requires some force to remove them from their position, and which produces a sound resembling the tearing of a scrap of paper. However, when liberated, they will run briskly to another part of the leaf, and when they halt, immediately become *search*, as it were, to the leaf again. On several trials in disengaging them, none were found to quit the leaf. Small as this matter may appear to some, in the opinion of the subscriber it deserves the attention of the naturalist, as well as those who resort to *hot water* Chince killing Machines, &c. for the destruction of those troublesome insects.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE NORWICH COURIER.

We were quite amused, a few days since, with the tenor of the following dialogue which has been reported to us. An honest farmer had occasion to call upon a lawyer, both being disciples of *modern democracy*.

Farmer. Good morning, Squire. What news to-day?

Lawyer. Why nothing particular. It is said the Sub-Treasury bill will soon pass in Congress.

Farmer. Well, what do you think of it?

Lawyer. Think? Why it will be one of the most salutary bills which Congress could pass. It will make gold and silver plenty, and reduce the price of every commodity 75 per cent, and labor too. You could employ your workmen at half the price you now do.

Farmer. Well, I like that. But Squire I gave three thousand dollars for my farm—but according to that, I could only sell it for about fifteen hundred.

Lawyer. That is true—but you could buy as much with that fifteen hundred as you can now with double the amount.

Farmer. But they say I could not buy coffee, or tea, or sugar, or any other foreign article cheaper than I do now.

Lawyer. That is true, but it is the fault of the foreigners, who love to grind up our people.

Farmer. Well, you say that farms and labor, and all that, would cost only half as much as now—how would it be with the office-holders—for the plaguey Whigs say that they would get as much, and that it would be worth twice what it is now.

Lawyer. That is because they have their pay in money—and that will not sink in value, though every thing else will.

Farmer. Then if I want to raise money to pay my tax, I must sell twice as much corn or produce as I used to! And the office-holder gets it. I lose a *little* in that way, and I do not see how I gain any thing. But, Squire, I want to know another thing. Will lawyers work for half what they used to get?

Lawyer. Why certainly not. They have a rule of charges, and cannot conveniently alter them.

Farmer. Well, I want some business done, but as you think the sub-treasury will pass, and every thing be a great deal cheaper, I calculated you would charge less. Wont you agree, if the sub-treasury pass, to take half price?

Lawyer. No, sir, it would break into our rule, and that is very inconvenient.

Farmer. What shall *I* gain, Squire, by this plan?

Lawyer. Gain? Why it will break down those banks which ruin the country, all of them.

Farmer. Well, I suppose that is all right—but it seems to me pretty tough, that my farm and all my butter and cheese and corn and land wont be worth but half as much as now, and yet I have got to pay as much for taxes, and tea and coffee and sugar, *and the lawyers* too. *faith.* I'll call again, Squire, about that business.

The Washington *Globe* says, in an article which now lies before us,

"The proper circulating medium of the country—the money employed in the ordinary transactions of life—should be WHOLLY GOLD AND SILVER."

Mr. *Walker*, the Locofoco Senator from Mississippi, who is considered one of the great guns of the party, and upon whom the *Globe* has of late so liberally bestowed the sunshine of its flattery, is still more explicit in his advocacy of an exclusive hard money currency. In his recent profession of faith, made on accepting the nomination to the office of United States Senator, he says:

"I AM AGAINST THE WHOLE PAPER SYSTEM; against it as destructive to morasl, dangerous to the liberties, and ruinous to the true interests of the American people—THE VERY FOUNDATION OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS IS BASED UPON FRAUD AND FICTION."

Mr. Brown and Mr. Strange, the North Carolina Senators in Congress have been informed directly and expressly, that the Legislature of their State, is opposed to the Sub-Treasury. Yet they retain their seats, and support it by speeches and votes,—Mr. Foster and Judge White of Tennessee, in the same office, were informed by the Legislature of their State, that it was its will that they should support that measure. They resigned their office, and Mr. Grundy and Mr. Anderson, Sub-Treasury supporters, have been elected in their stead. Yet, it is said that Mr. Brown and Mr. Strange belong to the republican party, and Mr. Foster and Mr. White are Federalists!!—*Pet. Intel.*

Keep up the Fire.—The Charleston Mercury is employed in proving that General Harrison was no *soldier*. An Oswego Paper sets him down as a *lunatic*. It has already been stated that he is a *drunkard*. Hundreds of Van Buren Editors are ready to swear he is an *old granny*. But keep up with your jeers at the "Log Cabin" and "hard cider."—*New York Express.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The bill to authorize the issue of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, in other words to borrow that amount, has passed both Houses and is a law. It passed the House, 110 to 66; and the Senate 25 to 8. When it came before the Senate, several members spoke; and among them Mr. Webster, from whose remarks we make the following extracts:—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said,—

The sum and substance of the measure now before us is, to borrow five millions of dollars, for two years, if necessary, and to pay therefor any rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. This borrowing is to be done by means of issuing Treasury notes, bearing interest; and, so often as they shall be received at the Treasury, they are to be re-issued, so that the whole sum of five millions may be kept out. And the authority to issue and re-issue is to last one year. The consequence of this is, that one year from the date of the bill, if the whole five millions be not then outstanding, the balance may be issued, redeemable in a year from that time. It is a power, therefore, to make a loan, for five millions, with an authority to continue that loan, by borrowing to-day to repay the sum borrowed yesterday, and to continue this process, in effect, for two years. This is the substance of the bill.

Mr. President, at the opening of the session, the President of the United States informed Congress that the financial operations of the Government for the past year had been very successful.

The Secretary, too, in the very first paragraph of his annual report, stated, with much satisfaction, that the revenues of the Government had been increased, and the expenditures diminished.

That the resources of the country are abundant, no one can doubt. Its wealth, its activity, its commerce, and its freedom from burdensome taxation, render it able to raise, with entire facility, a revenue quite equal to all the just wants and necessities of the Government. But, notwithstanding these congratulations of the President and Secretary, I cannot but entertain a doubt whether, under the operations of provisions now actually existing, and under the expenditures which have been made, or are making, or are in anticipation, it is prudent to indulge in sanguine hopes of an overflowing Treasury. This doubt receives countenance from the fact, that the bill before us is to authorize the borrowing of five millions, in the form of Treasury notes, and under such circumstances as leave no reasonable hope, as I think, of their redemption within this year. I do not oppose the bill, but I propose to say a few words on the state of the Treasury, and on the history of its receipts and disbursements, for the last three years.

We learn from the Secretary's annual communication that, at the commencement of this year, there was in the Treasury no more than a million and a half of dollars, available for the purposes of Government. I omit fractions, and use round numbers, for the sake of brevity. At the same time the Government owed, on outstanding Treasury notes, bearing interest, two millions and three quarters, or two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This was the state of the Treasury Jan'y 1, 1840, as near as the Secretary could estimate or ascertain it in December. It turns out, from the paper just read, that in fact there was a few hundred thousand dollars more in the Treasury in January than the Secretary's estimate, but from what funds or sources does not appear, and this circumstance does not affect the general view which I propose to take.

Let us now go back to January 1, 1837. In 1836, there being a great surplus in the Treasury, the deposite law was passed, by which five millions were to be reserved in the Treasury, in aid of accruing revenues, that should be in the Treasury January 1, 1837, to meet future demands, and the rest of the money divided, in deposites, with the States, by four quarterly payments or instalments.

As the Secretary was obliged to make his calculation a little before the 1st of January, and could not say, exactly, what amount might be in the Treasury at that time, he made a safe allowance; and it happened, in the end, I think, that six millions and more were retained in the Treasury instead of five. At the commencement of 1837, then, the Government had on hand six millions; and it had before it the whole accruing revenue of the year. Before the year was out, that is to say, in the September session, Congress suspended the payment of the last or fourth instalment, or fourth deposite to the States. This measure retained in the Treasury a further sum of nine millions, thus raising the reserved aggregate up to fifteen millions. Subsequently, the Treasury received from the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States five millions of dollars, as part of the property, or capital, of the United States in the former bank. This swelled the amount to twenty millions. So that since January, 1837, the Treasury has had full twenty millions of former receipts, as well as all revenues arising since.

Now, it is apparent that these twenty millions have been expended, within the three years, in addition to all the revenue which has accrued in the mean time; with one deduction, which I shall state. It is true that, in September, 1837, Congress suspended, or postponed, the payment of certain custom-house bonds; but the time of that postponement has long since expired, and the bonds have been paid. It is true, also, that the deposite banks, in 1837, held certain sums belonging to Government, which they wished time to pay. But before the commencement of this year, these debts had been brought down to a million of dollars, or thereabouts. The true account, then, stands thus:

Reserved under the deposite act,	$0,000,000
Amount of fourth deposite held back from the States,	9,000,000
Received from Bank of the U. States,	5,000,000
Borrowed on Treasury notes, outstanding January 1, 1840,	2,750,000
	22,750,000
Deduct amount in Treas'ry, Jan. 1, 1840,	1,550,000
	21,200,000
Deduct am't still due from deposite banks,	1,000,000
Balance,	$20,200,000

Twenty millions two hundred thousand dollars, then, appear to have been expended in the three years, between January, 1837, and January, 1840, besides all the receipts from the custom-house, and land office, and all other sources.

If there be any error in this general statement, I hope that some gentleman will point it out, and I shall cheerfully make the necessary correction. My object is to be accurate as well as distinct. But if there be no error, if this statement be true, as I suppose, then the result certainly is, that for the last three years, the Government has expended almost seven millions a year beyond its income; and has supplied the deficiency out of funds previously acquired or received. The six millions reserved under the deposite law, the nine millions afterwards withheld from the States, the five millions received from the bank, all these were funds previously acquired, and none of them any part of the income or revenue of 1837, 1838, or 1839. All the income and revenue of those years have been expended, and these twenty millions more.

This general state of the Treasury, and the history of revenue and expenditure for the last three years, may well awaken attention. We have no twenty millions more in crib to go to. Our capital is expended. There will be two millions and a half due from the Bank of the United States in September, and there is a small balance still due from the deposite banks; both together not exceeding three millions and a half; and, for the rest, we are to rely on the usual sources, the custom-house and the land-offices.

Now, then, the important questions are, does the Administration expect an augmentation of income!

Or, does it expect such a reduction of expenditure as shall keep it within the income!

Or, does it contemplate loans, either in the form of Treasury notes or otherwise, to make up deficiencies!

And, if the last, to what extent?

The present measure is to authorize the immediate issue of five millions in Treasury notes, for the purpose of being paid out to persons having claims on Government, or used as means of borrowing money for the necessities of the Treasury.

I do not propose to oppose the passage of the bill, because I think it quite clear that the money is needed, in order to carry on the Government. There are, indeed, objections to this form of borrowing money. For it is a borrowing of money, to all intents and purposes. The Secretary, indeed, in a recent communication to the Senate, does not call it *borrowing*. He avoids that word, as if he were afraid it would burn his mouth. He calls it only "*exchanging Treasury notes for specie*." This falls under that form of watch-word now usually called *humbug*. The Secretary receives money, gives for it his Treasury notes, payable a year hence, and bearing an interest of five or six per cent. But this, he thinks, is not borrowing money; it is only *exchanging his notes for money*; a sort of exchange, I believe, which most borrowers are obliged to conform to. The authority, and the only authority, under which he makes this marvellous "exchange," is a section of the law of 1837, which authorizes him to "borrow money."

In the Senate, Mr. Webster has presented a bill for a Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

The whole of Monday the 30th was taken up in receiving petitions, memorials, &c. of which Mr. Adams presented 511, in one bundle, all on the subject of abolition.

The everlasting debate on printing the reports, &c. in the New Jersey case, still occupies the morning hour each day.

Mr. Bell and others have spoken on his bill to secure the freedom of elections.

Mr. Lumpkin's resolution to adjourn on the 18th of May, has been again laid on the table, 23 to 17.

The Senate is at work on the Cumberland Road.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whig Young Men's meeting in this town on Thursday evening last, is believed to have been the largest political meeting ever held in this place, except in the former highly excited Town Elections.

The triumph of Morehead, Harrison and Tyler, at the elections in August and November next, now scarcely admits of a doubt. Among the cheering signs that greet us from all quarters, we may mention, that on one day of last week, three gentlemen from the back country were in this place, one of whom, from Stokes county, informed us, that within the range of his observation alone, *forty* persons, who had voted for Hill for Congress last August, have abandoned Van Buren, and will now support the above Whigs. This number is equal to Hill's majority in the District, and shows that that member now misrepresents his District.

Another gentleman from Cabarrus stated that 30 voters, within his knowledge, had abandoned Van Buren.

And the third, from Anson, assured us that about 20 had done likewise in one neighborhood in that county.

We may add, that on the night these gentlemen arrived here, the Young Men's meeting took place in our Town House, which was attended by several young men who have recently abandoned an Administration which is now working evil for the business classes of the country.

So we go!

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

RUTHERFORD, March 25, 1840.

"I must give you some faint idea of Gen. Harrison's prospects in this region generally, and Rutherford County, particularly. The name of 'Old Tip' has inspired the Whigs with fresh zeal and energy, and the freemen of the Mountains will record a verdict in his favor next November, which no Executive edict can set aside. Depend upon it, we are sound to the core."—*Raleigh Register.*

HARRISON IN ALABAMA.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!—The election in the City of Mobile, on Monday the 23d ult. for Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, resulted in a Waterloo defeat of the Tories. Edward Hall (Whig) was elected Mayor, by a majority of 190 over Col. J. B. Hogan, *the Collector of the Port and U. S. Pension Agent.* Last year the Tories carried their Mayor by a majority of 353; bring a Whig gain in one year of 543 votes in Mobile city alone. The entire Whig Ticket for Common Council was elected by a majority of 144 votes. The Whigs elected six out of eight Aldermen, by a similar aggregate majority. Out of 17 municipal offices, the Tories elected but two.

All this was effected under the glorious banner of Harrison and Tyler.

THE ADMINISTRATION PHYSICK IS OPERATING.

Meeting in the Street, the other day, a friend of ours who has heretofore been a staunch friend of the Administration, we thus addressed him. "Well, F——, do you still adhere to the Administration in spite of the hard times, which I am sure must affect you in your business!" "No," said he, "I have stuck to Martin long enough. He has been promising me 'better times,' 'better times,' until my heart has become 'sick' with 'hope deferred,' and I shall now give my vote to General Harrison, and see what he can do for us." Thousands and thousands will follow this gentleman's example.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

They are "clawing off."—The last Staunton Spectator gives the names of two gentlemen who have refused to serve on the Loco Foco Vigilance Committee for Augusta County, because they intend to support old Tip. So we go. For one Whig who turns Loco Foco, there are six Loco Focos who turn Whig.

HARRISON IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Summersett in Springfield, Mass.—The Whigs have carried all their town officers by an average majority of about 170 in 1515 votes cast. Last Fall, when Gov. Morton was run, his majority was about 100. This is turning a summersett after the usual fashion now-a-days.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) March 25, 1840.

The progress of Harrisonism is straight onward. To-day the Hampshire County Convention held their meeting at this place; and at this seat of conventions there never has been any thing to compare with it. Not less than *twenty-five hundred people* were present.

"MAINE IS COMING."

So says the Post, and so say we. Maine *is* coming—coming back to her former days of Republicanism; if we can judge at all by the result of the recent town elections in that State. Cumberland County is speaking in an emphatic tone of rebuke against the acts of those who would crush the laborer and the mechanic.

In the town of Minot, which gave Fairfield a majority of five in 1838, the Whigs elected their entire ticket. The vote stood 284 Whig to 250 Tory.

In Gorham, the whole Whig ticket succeeded by a vote of 301 Whig to 250 Tory.

In Cumberland, the Whigs succeeded by 16 majority.—Each of these three towns are represented by Tories in the State Legislature.

The Whigs have also carried Naples by an increased vote.

In Augusta, also, they have swept the board. The Locos have usually carried this town in the elections for town officers.

In Brewer, the Whigs have fifty majority. In 1838 their majority was but 8.

In Clinton, the Whig ticket has also succeeded by a decisive majority. This is most unexpected. The vote in this town in 1838, was for Kent 136, Fairfield 349. Whig gain more than *two hundred!*

In Belgrade and Leeds, both of which towns have Tory representatives, the Whig ticket has succeeded.

This is also the case in Wayne, where the Tories succeeded last year.

Our friends have also carried Pittston, Sidney, and Readfield, as usual, by large majorities.

Boothbay, in Lincoln Co., which has always been against us, and which in 1838 gave 44 majority for Fairfield, is now Whig. So also New Sharon and Industry, in Franklin Co.

In Waterville, where we had but one majority in 1838, the Whigs have now carried all their town officers by a majority of nearly a hundred. On the vote for town Clerk, the Whig candidate had 289 votes, the Tory but 201!

Northport, heretofore one of the strongest administration towns in Waldo county, has elected a part of the Whig Ticket.

HARRISON TRIUMPHANT!

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

The New York Loco papers in this State have published, for effect abroad, fabricated results of the recent Town Elections. To expose these preposterous falsehoods, we have prepared and now publish a table of the results of the Elections for Supervisor, as far as such elections have been held. These results, compared with the Spring Elections in 1839, show that the State is sound to the core.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED IN 1839 AND 1840.

Counties.	1839. *Whig.*	1839. *V. Buren.*	1840. *Whig.*	1840. *V. Buren.*
Allegany,	15	15	12	18
Broome,	5	6	6	5
Cattaraugus,	10	16	15	11
Chautauque,	21	3	20	4
Chemung,	1	9	1	9
Chenango,	9	10	8	11
Clinton,	5	5	4	6
Cortland,	6	5	8	3
Delaware,	7	11	9	9
Erie,	18	5	18	5
Essex,	11	4	12	3
Franklin,	9	4	10	3
Fulton,	5	4	3	6
Genesee,	20	4	21	3
Greene,	6	5	7	4
Jefferson,	8	11	10	9
Herkimer,	2	17	5	14
Lewis,	5	5	4	6
Madison,	3	11	6	8
Monroe,	18	5	18	5
Montgomery,	2	8	4	6
Oneida,	11	15	7	19
Oswego,	10	11	11	10
Otsego,	9	13	4	18
Richmond,	3	1	3	1
St. Lawrence,	7	18	12	13
Schoharie,	6	6	4	8
Steuben,	9	18	11	16
Sullivan,	5	6	5	6
Total,	246	250	258	239

This table is as nearly accurate as our returns and information enable us to make it. It certainly does not differ in relation to more than two or three Towns from the actual result.

It will be seen that instead of *losing*, the Whigs have *gained* handsomely since the Spring Elections in 1839. In Oneida, Otsego, Fulton, and Allegany, the Whigs lost largely. But the causes which produced such untoward results this Spring will not affect us in November. Allegany and Fulton will then sustain themselves triumphantly, and Oneida and Otsego will each give us their accustomed Whig votes. In our strong County of Chautauque we lost two Whig Towns by local divisions. The same causes lost us one Supervisor in the Empire County of Genesee.

But these losses are all made up, with liberal interest, by our Whig gains in Broome, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Madison, Montgomery, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Steuben.

The Town Meetings, therefore, have resulted, so far, even more auspiciously than they did last year. The Whig party is healthier and sounder than ever it has been. And withal, it is firmly united, for the first time, upon the Presidential question; and goes into the conflict with a perfect conviction of its power to command success, and an indomitable resolution to exert that power to the utmost. Those that doubt—if such there be—that New York will cast her forty-two Electoral Votes for Harrison and Tyler, misread and misinterpret all the Signs of the Times. Those who *know* this State—of whatever party—see the handwriting upon the wall, against Van Buren, as legibly and as fearfully as it was revealed to an Oppressor of the People in another age.

Albany Evening Journal.

The way it works in Indiana.—A friend writes from Louisville (observes the Cincinnati Republican) that in one township on the Wabash River in Indiana, where they have 160 voters, ALL but *eight* of whom went for Van Buren in 1836—*they are now* ALL *for General Harrison—there is not a Van Buren man left in the township.* If this is not a "sign," we are at a loss to know what a "sign" is.

The garbled extract of a letter purporting to be written by Gen. Harrison, in which he says he "was a member of an Abolition Society in Richmond at the age of 18," is undergoing in the Tory press various modifications. We have called in vain for the whole of the letter, or some evidence that such a letter was ever written, or at least, the time when it was written. One paper dates it in 1821, another in 1822, another in 1835, and another during the present year. The dates multiply and vary almost every week. We see, however, that Mr. George W. Hopkins, the Hon., in his address, makes a very considerable improvement upon it.—He ascribes its date to the 14th of February last, and publishes what all the rest of his brethren admits was merely an *extract*, as a full and perfect letter!

Such marked discrepancies between co-laborers in the same cause, justify and require that we should demand the letter, the whole letter, and some proof of its authenticity. Until this is given, the whole charge must be set down as a Tory fabrication, and added to the long catalogue of falsehoods propagated against the old General by his merciless enemies.—*Richmond Whig.*

Sub-Treasury Arguments.—"Established a hard money government."—*Benton.*

"You must reduce the value of property."—*Buchanan.*

Reduce the wages of labor."—*Calhoun.*

"Model the financial branch of your government after Cuba."—*Walker.*

"Establish a system of collection, disbursement and safe keeping of the public money like that adopted in China."—*Globe.*

There are some muskets so contrive it,
That whatsoe'er the mark they drive at;
Whether well aimed at duck or plover,
Rebound and kick the owner over."

The best joke of the day, is the effort of the "Standard" to make political capital out of the fact, that Judge Burnet, the intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, is a Federalist of the old school. It is true, that the fact is matter of record, that the General was himself, a staunch supporter of the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. But what of that? One of his confidential friends is a Federalist, and, *of course*, he must be one also! And this logic is from the organ of a party, whose leaders and directors are such men as Taney, Woodbury, Wilkins, Buchanan, *cum multis aliis*, who embody the very quintessence of Federalism! The party must be indeed hard run, when they have to resort to such shifts.

Raleigh Register.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

In his speech in favor of reducing the duty on salt, Gen. Harrison declared—"For myself, I am a warm advocate of the tariff; but I am so only because I think it eminently beneficial to the agricultural interest. Convince me that the system, or any part of it, bears oppressively upon that interest, and I will immediately abandon it."

[*Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 894.*

Again, "I will never consent to impose a tax that will operate unequally, if it can possibly be avoided; or convert this hall into an arena for the different sections of the Union to assemble for the advantage in assessing on the people the sums necessary for conducting the operations of the Government."—*Ditto, 4th vol. p. 895.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 2.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Montreal, Capt. Griffin, we have London papers to the 7th ult.

The news has had no effect on our Market. The prices of Flour or Cotton had undergone no change in Liverpool.

In the House of Commons on the 2d, Lord John Russell stated that he had no objection to lay before the House all the papers on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, but he observed that the question was scarcely yet in a state to be discussed in Parliament.

A new French Ministry had been formed.

Meeting in Davidson.—Mr. Morehead addressed a very large assembly in this county on last Tuesday, and from the manifestation of approbation expressed while he was speaking, and the numerous warm and open declarations which we heard among the crowd afterwards, we should argue the very soundest state of feeling in favor of Harrison and Morehead. Judge Saunders was not present: business had called him to Johnson Superior Court, where he thought he had the whole field to himself and took distance accordingly: but we learn that he was encountered by Mr. Manly, who is on the Harrison Electoral Ticket for the district, and it is believed that he will look out for a *soft place* some where else.

Mr. Morehead addressed the people of Davie and Surry last week, and we find the Whigs in both these counties in the very best spirits. We will say nothing for the present, but if the spoilers do not find "*breakers ahead*" in North Carolina, we will confess our ignorance in navigation.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Young Men's meeting, "decidedly the most respectable in numbers ever held at Raleigh," took place on Wednesday evening last. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Miller, Badger and Manly; 54 Delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention; and Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence appointed.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be holden in this town on Monday the 15th, according to adjournment of the November meeting. It is intended, also, to celebrate, on some day of the same week, in a manner suited to such occasions, the event of the completion of the Road. A large concourse of people, it is expected, will assemble here to exchange greetings on the happy termination of an enterprise that marks an epoch in the history of North Carolina.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Forward.—The music of the trowel and saw, and hammer, resounds daily from nearly every part of our town, over which the fire coursed with such disastrous fury on the memorable night of the 17th of January. We counted yesterday 17 buildings—all of brick—and several nearly finished, in progress of erection. Some of them are intended to be of a much superior style to the ordinary mode of building here, and will add both safety and beauty to the place.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

With all the brilliant qualities which distinguish him as a Warrior, a Civilian, and a Statesman, General Harrison has yet always prided himself upon belonging to the Farming interest, and depending upon the reward of labor in that vocation for the support of himself and his family. His highest boast, when he comes to speak of himself, is, that he is ONE OF THE PEOPLE. This sentiment, always uppermost in his mind, in connexion with his devotion to the general good, we cannot better illustrate, than by the following extract from one of his speeches in the Senate of the U. S.

"The policy of the country was, in his opinion, to lessen the expenses of agriculture, and to remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle. He was a farmer himself, and he spoke of those difficulties as one who had experienced them. *He was a farmer alone. He did not own a bank share in the world, nor had he a farthing invested in mercantile business; but depended alone on the cultivation the earth for the support of a large family.* He therefore felt a kindred interest in the welfare of the agricultural class. But he never could believe that this Hall ought to be the theatre on which private or sectional interests should be contested. He thought men ought to come into the councils of their country with better and more liberal feelings, with more elevated motives; nor would he have advocated this bill had he thought its good effects applicable to his immediate constituents alone. But he believed it would be productive of general good, and, for that reason, he was in favor of its passage."

Gen. Carroll of Tennessee, one of Gen. Jackson's boot-licks, has charged that General Harrison was never in a battle. This is pretty nearly as bad as the *Democrat* in Pennsylvania, of whom Mr. Jno. S. Pendleton tells the anecdote—who denied that there had ever been any war with Great Britain, and pronounced it a *Whig lie.*

Richmond Whig.

"This gallant General (Harrison) has now put all his enemies to shame."

Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 19th. 1813.

The same paper may repeat the same sentence after next November.—*Whig.*

Bulletin from the Army.—The Louisville Journal says one of the female bloodhounds died in Florida on the 8th inst. She left five inconsolable pups to mourn her loss.

Taking the Responsibility.—The Arkansas Star, says Wm. Cox, the Postmaster at Hardensburg, Ky. writes a letter to the Postmaster at Washington, Arkansas, in which he says that, believing a certain individual alluded to was "a consummate rascal, he took the liberty of opening a letter directed to him," &c. This is "taking the responsibility" with a vengeance.

It chanced one gloomy day in the month of December that a good-humored Irishman applied to a broker to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual date, and the broker having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how *short* the days are at this time of the year."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.—Nothing more has transpired at Washington, and probably will not until Mr. Fox receives despatches from England, relative to the differences between the U. S. and England on this subject. The President has communicated to the Senate a letter from Gen. Scott, in which he states that the British have now 20,000 of their best troops in the Provinces, one-third of whom have arrived there since the Spring of 1838.

The impression is very strong, that the Administration is anxious to get up a war panic, to divert public attention from its own rotten and tottering condition. The impression is not less strong, that *if* we should unfortunately get into any difficulty, Mr. Van Buren is one of the last men to get us well out of it. We should want a man who, like Gen. Harrison, is familiar with the duties of the field as well as the cabinet.

The Connecticut Election for Governor and Legislature, took place on Monday last. We shall have particulars in time for our next.

The Virginia Election for Legislature takes place on the 27th inst. and the New York Charter Election on the 14th inst. We expect to lose the last named, or rather not to *gain* it.

GEN. HARRISON'S CHEVIOT SPEECH.—The desperation of the Tory party is well exemplified by the mean tricks they have adopted to misrepresent Gen. Harrison. The North Carolinian extracted part of one of his speeches, stopping in the middle of a sentence, by which it made him say directly the reverse of what he did say; and then charged him with *admitting* what he expressly denied. We procured the evidence to expose this scandalous trick, yet the Carolinian has repeated the slander.

Again, we have had a sentence from his Cheviot speech, paraded over and over again, and proclaimed as indubitable evidence of his unsoundness on the subject of abolition; and now it appears that that also is a *garbled extract* from a speech in which *the rights of the South are ably sustained;*—the General going so far as to say, that "the discussion of the subject of abolition in a free State is unconstitutional." See the whole speech in another column; and if any Southern man is sounder on the subject than Gen. Harrison, we should like to see him.

Will the Standard and Carolinian publish the speech at large! They *profess* to be anxious to find Gen. Harrison sound. Let them show the sincerity of their professions.

THE POLITICAL POSTURE-MASTER.—In one of the papers of the Guardian, there is a pleasant sketch of a versatile man of genius, to this effect:

"I remember a very whimsical fellow, commonly known by the name of the Posture-Master, in King Charles the Second's reign, who was the plague of all the tailors about town. He would often send for one of them to take measure of him, but would so contrive it as to have a most immoderate rising in one of his shoulders. When the clothes were brought home, and tried upon him, the deformity was removed into the other shoulder. Upon which the tailor begged pardon for the mistake, and mended it as fast as he could; but upon a third trial, found him a straight-shouldered man, as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a humpt-back. In short, this wandering tumour puzzled all the workmen about town, who found it impossible to accommodate so changeable a customer."

Our readers, we fear, will be too ready to apply this description to the erratic Senator from South Carolina, who has of late so perplexed our *Sartorian* brethren of the Press, in their well-intentioned efforts to furnish him with appropriate habiliments. Every attempt to take his measure, or as he calls the operation, "to define his position," results in a failure. He plays such wickedly fantastic tricks with this same *wandering tumour*, that no one knows how to arrange the sack in the garment for its proper reception. One while it indurates into Consolidation and Centralization; at another it bloats up fearfully into Nullification; and then again swells out enormously into a States Rights enlargement.—We don't wonder therefore that Mr. Calhoun is continually complaining, (though like his famous prototype, the Posture-Master of *King Charles the Second's* time, it's all a joke,) that his own tailors, the Mercury, the Pennsylvanian, and the Globe, can't turn him out a proper fit, so as to enable him to appear decently in company with *consistent* gentlemen; but is constantly sending back his *coat*, much to their mystification, to be *turned*, and remodeled. Still less are we surprized, that the old standing firm, the National Intelligencer, should not be more successful. Although they are working-men of good repute, and employ very fair materials in their business, they can't accomodate themselves to the varying freaks and fashionable innovations in dress required by this class of customers; and what is worse than all, they have but one pattern in their shop for a political suit,—the *Jefferson cut;* and that, unluckily for political *Posture-Masters*, is the old-fashioned coat, *straight-breasted*, with the *upright* collar.

We welcome the Wilmington Chronicle again among our exchange papers. The first number issued since the fire of the 17th January, came to hand last week. It is altogether worthy of public support, and we hope will receive it, most liberally.

Ripe strawberries were gathered in this town ten days ago.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We are delighted once more to receive this work, with its rich and varied contents, and beautiful typography. Our January and February Nos. failed, which makes that for March doubly welcome. We are glad to see several names in this place among the list of new subscribers.

Joseph A. Worth, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Asheborough, Randolph county, N. C.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—Bartlett Shipp, Esq. is a candidate for the State Senate in Lincoln. He is a sound Whig.

The Western Carolinian says that "the abolitionists of Massachusetts, in connection with a portion of the Whig party there," have repealed the law forbidding the intermarriage of the Whites and Blacks. This story lacks one essential ingredient—truth. The law has *not* been repealed.

THE GREAT STANDING ARMY.—The Secretary of War has reported, at great length, the details of the plan for his standing army of 200,000 men, one half of whom were to be the *active*, and the other the *reserve*, force. By this plan, the militia are to be taken from under the direction of the States, where the Constitution *expressly* places them, and to be subjected to the orders of the President, to be called out in such numbers, at such places, and at such times, as *he* may deem necessary. When called out, they are to be deemed in the service of the U. S. and to be paid accordingly, the expense of the scheme being estimated by the Secretary at $1,362,092 per annum. Each militia-man is to *provide himself* with a musket or rifle of a particular specified description, a bayonet and belt, flints, knapsack and cartridge box, 24 cartridges, each to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder.

For North Carolina there is to be drafted 4,400 men, for the "active or moveable force," and 4,400 for the reserve, which reserve is to take the place of the active force as the latter go out of service. These are to be succeeded by new recruits drafted from "the mass" of the militia.

This most extraordinary scheme is denounced from one end of the country to the other. It is a scheme to raise a large standing army in time of peace; a scheme requiring expenditures and sacrifices on the part of the citizen which would be in many instances ruinous; a scheme to cost nearly a million and a half of dollars to the government, (besides the cost to the people,) at a time when the Treasury is empty; a scheme in direct conflict with the Constitution and the genius of our institutions.

DUELLING.—The Standard seems to have forgotten how much it was opposed to duelling; how earnestly it anathematized Graves for fighting a duel, and Wise for being his second. We agreed with that paper in denouncing that act of fashionable murder, which was not excusable in our eyes because it was done by a political friend; and we fondly hoped that it was not criminal in the Standard's eyes *only* because it was done by a political opponent. With this hope, we have been waiting patiently for the Standard's volley of indignation against Judge Saunders, who, if we mistake not, actually fought one duel, in which it was not his fault that his opponent was not murdered, and in another case, challenged a Member of Congress for words spoken in debate. Perhaps the Standard may plead in the latter case, that the Judge had no bloody-minded thought of taking his opponent's life, and in this we agree with him; but the sending a challenge is of itself a high offence against the laws of North Carolina, and for which he is expressly disqualified, in the language of the law, from "ever after being eligible to any office of trust, honor, or profit in this State." Is it not a proper law, Mr. Standard! Do you think that a man who has violated it, should be made Governor of the State? Yea or nay.

We have looked into an old file to refresh our recollection of the circumstances connected with his last challenge, and find them to be as follows:—

On the 27th February, 1827, Gen. Saunders challenged Mr. Wright of Ohio, for insulting remarks in his speech of the day preceding. On the same evening, Mr. Wright refused to accept his challenge. Three days afterwards, viz: on the 24 March, the Gen. left Washington, and when safe on board the steam boat that was bearing him home, he sent back a letter abusing Mr. Wright, for publication. That letter produced one from Mr. Wright, in which he said, that Gen. Saunders "*took his pay for the full term, and fled on the 24 of March*, leaving much important business undone," &c.;—That Mr. Buckner of Ken. had insulted him (Saunders,) by "unequivocal intimations of belief that he was a coward;"—That the General was discreet enough to pass over Buckner's insult, as the latter was in health, and a fighting man;—That the Gen. was told by at least two members of the House that Wright would not accept a challenge, if he sent him one; whereupon he did send him one;—That the General knew that he (Wright,) "owing to a permanent defect of vision, could not see, without a glass, to distinguish him from A SHEEP at ten paces distant;" and that owing to a paralytic attack, he had only the use of a part of his limbs, and had carried one arm in a sling for weeks. Thus ended the affair, which was a source of much amusement at the time.

JUDGE SAUNDERS.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that Judge Saunders is in the habit, in his public speeches, of abusing the Whigs, "as advocates of a splendid system of Internal Improvements, to carry out which they would impose taxes on the people, in the shape of loans—declaring that *he* was opposed to all such visionary schemes, &c."

It unfortunately happens for the Judge, that as lately as 1838, only two years ago, he wrote and presented to the Legislature, as the organ of the Internal Improvement Convention, a long report, warmly urging upon the Legislature the propriety of commencing a splendid system of Improvement, and winding up with the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That in order to carry out the views of Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of THREE MILLIONS of Dollars ought to be contracted."

The Judge's short memory in this instance reminds us of what a convenient memory he has in other particulars. In his reply to the "test question" of the Carolinian, he says, he had entirely forgotten that he ever presented an abolition petition to Congress, yet he recollected perfectly well that he disclaimed, at the time, any concurrence in the views of the memorial!!!—except so far as it might have a bearing on the subject of the suppression of the African slave trade. He seems to be aware that this would look like a very convenient kind of memory, wherefore he adds, "And though the disclaimer, which I most solemnly aver I made at the time, *may be now questioned*, yet the entries which appear on the Journal sufficiently sustain what I say." The "entries" which he speaks of, simply show, that the memorial was presented by him, that it was referred to the committee on suppression of the slave trade, that the committee was afterwards discharged, and the memorial laid on the table—*but not one word about the Judge's "disclaimer."*

One more sample of the Judge's memory. He says in the same document, that "in 1824 there had been no excitement on the question,"—of abolition. He entirely forgot, we suppose, that the Missouri question, in 1820, had shaken this Union to its centre, and that Mr. Van Buren sent Rufus King to the U. S. Senate to oppose the South on that question.

Gov. Branch's opinion of Judge Saunders.—In his celebrated speech in the Senate of North Carolina, in 1834, in his reply to Mr. Edwards, Gov. Branch said,—

"One of the gentleman's colleagues—I mean Gen. Saunders, the present Attorney General—in his public addresses to the people of his district, went so far, as I am informed and believe, as to superadd to his other charges against the General [Jackson] that of moral turpitude, manifested in the abduction of his neighbor's wife. He professed to know him well, having lived in his immediate neighborhood. Soon after the meeting of Congress in 1823, where do you find *this* present leader of the Jackson party! Going into caucus for the purpose of controling that "popular feeling," he now *ostensibly* so much reverences. Do you find him and his party influenced by principle any more than now? No, sir. Mr. Crawford received the caucus nomination—the *open and avowed friend of the United States' Bank*—that monster which the gentleman and his party now *pretend* to hate with such holy fervor."

MURDER.—On Saturday last, at a grog shop in Moore county, Mr. Neill McDuffie was murdered by Daniel McLeod, who was immediately arrested and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

FORGERY.—The Standard and Carolinian have published what they call an "official document," or "Bargain and Sale—Clay to Harrison." There is nothing about it to inform their readers that it is a quiz; but every thing calculated to deceive the ignorant into a belief of its genuineness. They have even dared to affix the names and seals of Wm. H. Harrison, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, an act which, along with the other attendant circumstances, constitutes the whole document, legally and morally, as base a Forgery as was ever perpetrated.

If we were inclined to retaliate, we might give the *equally* "official document," by which the Standard and Carolinian sold themselves to Van Buren, with a reversion after the 4th of March next, to his Satanic Majesty, the Trustee.

THE BLACK COCKADE FEDERALIST STORY.—To our amazement, the last Carolinian has again published the garbled extract from Gen. Harrison's speech in reply to John Randolph, stopping, as before, in the middle of a sentence, by which Gen. Harrison is made to say exactly the reverse of what he actually said. And this after it had seen the whole speech, and admitted that its extract was unfair. There is an old saying, "that a lie well stuck to, is as good as a truth."

It also publishes the oft repeated calumnies about striking Harrison's name from a resolution of the Senate; about his vote to sell felons out of jail, which it falsely calls "selling poor white debtors," and the forged letter stating that he was a member of an abolition society at 18 years of age.

To what a condition of desperation must a party be brought which resorts to such means to sustain itself. All the District Attorneyships in the world would not induce us so to debase ourself.

The Globe, which is receiving at least $200,000 a year of the people's money, thinks there is no distress in the country. Its well pensioned Editor says, that the Whigs "get up a phantasmagoria of horrible spectres, *without substance*, to frighten them into their toils; they conjure up deserts and solitudes, where the *world is all alive with the busy hum of men, and the racket of business;* they metamorphose *sprightly, laughing*, living beings, into spectres of poverty, and a land which, in spite of all their efforts, *still flows with milk and honey*, into one wide scene of desolation."

We ask our readers in this town, whether this is a fair picture of the state of things now existing here! We ask our county-men, whose toils scarcely return the means of living, (so low is the price of every species of produce,) whether they are satisfied with the present state of things! We ask every man in North Carolina, farmer, mechanic, merchant, or laborer, whether *he* thinks that the complaints of hard times are "without substance!"

Such, however, are the views of the office-holders. The $200,000 that Blair receives for printing, advertising, and other odd jobs, is worth vastly more to him than it was when wages and produce were high. He can employ his workmen lower, buy his paper lower, and find himself and those about him lower. These are glorious times for him; and what does he care for the sufferings of the farmer, the laborer, and the merchant? Mr. Van Buren's salary of $25,000 paid in gold and silver, is not at all reduced in these hard times, but in truth will go nearly twice as far as before. Why should he care to change the times? *He* does not feel them oppressive. He does not see the ruin staring all the business classes in the face. The rich man, too, who is able in these times to buy property for half its value, what object has he to gain by making money plenty? *His* interest is promoted by making it scarce; therefore the Sub-Treasury and a hard money currency are the measures for him. They are the measures for the office-holder, and the rich; but they are not such as the laboring man, the merchant, or the debtor, can profit by.

The Tories are making a great outcry because some of the Whig members of Congress have raised a fund to circulate Whig Speeches, newspapers and documents from Washington; and because the members *frank* these documents. We have no doubt that these things are distressing to the Tories. But have they forgotten the thousands of Globes and Prospectuses for Extra Globes, annually franked by their own members of Congress! We have no doubt that Gen. McKay alone franks 1000 such things into his District every year, and Judge Strange as many more. As to the fund, the Whigs must raise money to pay for the printing of such documents, or they cannot get them. *They* have no well paid Blair, who gets his pay out of the public purse for his printing. *They* have no pensioned Printer of the Laws, like the Editor of the Standard, who can afford to send thousands upon thousands of the Extra Standards, loaded with lies, into every corner of the State. *They* have no District Attorney, like the Editor of the Carolinian, to circulate Extra Carolinians, and to furnish bundles of them for gratuitous distribution. *They* have no Navy Agent, stationed at Salisbury, to bring his mendacity and cunning to the aid of the less efficient conductors of the Janus-faced Carolinian of that town. In a word, if they want the people to have the truth, they must see that something besides Tory papers must be circulated among them; and it is one of the most cheering signs of the times, that the Whigs appear to be determined to diffuse correct information among the people.

Since the above was in type, we find the following in the Richmond Whig:

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

Extract of a Letter from the Bowling Green, Caroline Cty.

"Gentlemen—This morning (March 30th) I called at the post office at this place for the purpose of obtaining my letters and papers, when and where I discovered a huge mass directed to A. Samuel, under the frank of Wm. H. Roane. One only of these had the post office stamp at Washington. This large bundle turned out to be the Crisis—therefore the Crisis must have been sent to Washington under the frank of Wm. H. Roane, and then by him to A. Samuel. Is not this a wanton abuse of the franking privilege? "N. E. SUTTON."

So here is a Tory Senator franking into Virginia, bundles of a paper published at Richmond, by his cousin Mr. Ritchie! These papers, therefore, have first gone to Washington, doubtless free of postage, to Mr. Roane, and then back to Virginia, under his frank. And this by a party which is making a terrible outcry against Whig members for franking papers and speeches published in Washington! What a rotten humbug is Toryism!

The North Carolinian says that Dr. Montgomery was not the author of the vile compound which appeared in that paper of the 29th ult. in the shape of a letter from Washington. We are sorry to hear it. We did hope that North Carolina had no other member there capable of writing such a letter.

The Editor also tells us that we should clear the skirts of our party from what it calls "the base forgery which was written in this place and published in the Raleigh Register, to injure the election of Dr. Montgomery." By your leave, Mr. Editor, it is none of our business. You well know, that so far from having any thing to do with that letter, we never even copied it, because we ascertained, not that it was a "forgery," (for it only professed to give the *substance* of Dr. Montgomery's letter, without assuming to be the letter itself,) but that it did him injustice; and this we stated at the time. We have nobody's skirts to clear but our own. We take care to keep them clear of either forgery, or lying, or misrepresentation; and we wish for its own sake the Carolinian could say as much. It is none of our business to defend the wrongs of others, or to manufacture falsehoods and forged documents for the public. We leave such tasks to the Carolinian.

That paper closes the notice with which it has honored us as follows:—

"The Carolinian, while it rejoices at the Democratic victories in New Hampshire, Detroit, Chicago, &c. has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that it is rejoicing at a victory won by friends, and not by abolitionists. The Carolinian is not "in full cry with the Whig Abolitionists of the North," as are the Federal presses of North Carolina."

It might stagger a less bold *Major Longbow*, to assert that he "knows" that none of his party in New Hampshire, Detroit and Chicago, are abolitionists. But we are not surprized. Neither are we surprized at the imputation on the "Federal presses," as he calls them; coming as it does from one who lauds the cut-throat abolitionist Tappan, and rejoices at the election of those other arch abolitionists, Morton, Duncan, Parmentier, Williams, &c.; and is a co-laborer with those Tory abolition organs, the New York Evening Post, Bay State Democrat, Emancipator, New Era, &c. Nothing better can be expected from one who is paid with an office worth perhaps $800 a year, from an Administration one of whose principles it is, that it is the duty of office-holders to interfere in elections.

The Carolinian has *stolen the sheep*, sure enough. We some time ago, predicted that it would find it to the interest of the party to disavow its hostility to all banks, and that it would forthwith do so, looking like a fellow with a sheep on his back. Sure enough, it is already sneaking out of the corner into which it had crept. In its last number, it charges it as a high crime against the Whigs, that they represent the Democratic party as desiring to destroy the Banks. What they really desire it is difficult to tell, for they do not seem to know themselves; but it is no longer ago than six weeks that the Carolinian itself said that no man could be a Democratic who was not "against all Banks and other incorporated monopolies." Judge Strange, too, only a few weeks ago, came out distinctly in favor of the *destruction* of all banks. The Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, late member of Congress from this District, declared the whole banking system unconstitutional. The views of Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton, and Mr. Walker, are well known as entirely opposed to all banks. The Evening Post, and Old Dominion, and New Era, and other cherished organs of the Tories, have all denounced the whole system. Is it wonderful that the Whigs should charge the Tories with a design to destroy all the Banks!

But the Carolinian has the impudence to talk "of their [the Whigs] darling system of *excessive* banking," when it well knows that its own party has created by far the larger portion of the banks in the country, particularly in the States which have suffered most by excessive banking, viz: Michigan, Mississippi, Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. &c. We defy it to dispute this statement.

The Western Carolinian says, that the Whigs debated the Treasury Note bill for weeks, "not on the question before the House, but abusing the Republican party and in praise of Gen. Harrison." Now this is like most of the sayings of that renegade print, *false*. The Treasury note bill was only debated during a part of seven days, instead of "weeks," and the Carolinian well knows that much of the time was occupied by Tories.

The same paper has a letter from Washington, in which the writer says that some of the Harrison men "are for getting up the Tariff again! Others of them come out for a new National Debt!" Pray, can the Carolinian tell its readers whether the issue of five millions of Dollars of Treasury Notes is not a new National Debt! Perhaps since Philo White has left Salisbury the rest of the concern are too dull of intellect to understand the nature of such a debt; but it is a National debt nevertheless, and it is a National debt recommended by Mr. Van Buren and his Secretary of the Treasury, and passed by their party in Congress.

As for the Tariff, Mr. Webster goes for laying a duty on silks and high priced wines, things which the rich alone use. We go with him. Let articles of luxury, now free of duty, be taxed, to replenish the Treasury, which has been exhausted by the extravagance of the administration.

The Globe says that "Gen. Harrison is an avowed Federalist." This is as arrant a falsehood as the Globe ever uttered. The Richmond Enquirer, which was a Republican print up to the early days of Jackson's administration, said that Harrison was a Republican as lately as 1822. Harrison himself has always professed himself a Republican, and his whole life has been marked by simple republican habits, and the maintenance of sound republican doctrines.

The Globe also says "he is for a high Tariff." It is true that Gen. Harrison was for a high Tariff; but he was so because he believed it to be for the good of the whole country, and declared that if he found its operation injurious, he would at once vote for its repeal. But the Globe "remembers to forget" that Van Buren voted for the two highest and most oppressive Tariffs ever passed,—those of 1824 and 1828. Even if Harrison were in favor of the highest Tariff, he could not be worse for the South than Van Buren. But he is satisfied with Clay's compromise bill, under which the Tariff has gone down so low as no longer to be felt by the South.

"He is for high prices to crush the poor," says the Globe. We should like to see the Globe explain the mode by which high prices "crush the poor."—*We* think, on the contrary, that it is low prices, and hard times, and scarcity of money, such as we now have, which crush the poor. The Administration is laboring to bring down prices. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker spoke in favor of bringing down prices, and now the Globe brings it as an accusation against Harrison that "he is in favor of high prices." Yes: he is in favor of high prices. He is in favor of the laborer getting a high price for his daily toil: He is in favor of the planter getting a high price for his produce: He is in favor of the farmer getting a high price for his wheat and his corn: He is in favor of the mechanic getting a high price for his work: He is in favor of these, because he is one of these. *We* also are in favor of these high prices, because in the prosperity of all these classes, we too can prosper. In the prosperity of the country, *all* prosper. The office-holders are in favor of low prices. Mr. Van Buren, and Blair, and Kendall, get their salary, even from an empty Treasury, and therefore they are opposed to high prices.

"He is for the credit system and shinplasters," says the Globe. As to the credit system, we hope that Gen. Harrison *does* favor that. It is the only system by which young men not born to wealth can ever hope to rise from their original co[illegible] poverty. Deprive an honest poor man of the privilege of getting credit, and you deprive him often times of bread, and at all times of the strongest incentive to a virtuous life. Who dare to say that I shall not credit any man, I deem worthy of credit, either on account of his good character, the good object he has in view in going in debt, or his ability to pay! For one, we will never countenance an administration, which, because its own salaries are paid in cash, is laboring to keep down all persons who cannot pay cash for every thing they buy. The Globe may pretend that it only means the Banks by the expression "credit system." But the case we have stated is but one step further, and they have as much right to take that one step as the other. The General Government has as much right to forbid one man from crediting another, as it has to repeal the bank charters, passed by the States.

By "shinplasters" we suppose the Globe means bank notes. It is very certain that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a currency of gold and silver *and* bank notes. There are but few people who differ from him on this point. The office holders, and the rich and a few crazy Van Buren men are in favor of an exclusive hard money currency. But the people are not.

"He is in favor of circumscribing the right of suffrage, and placing every obstacle in the way of its exercise," says the Globe. This is an unmitigated falsehood, unsustained by the shadow of proof, and contradicted by Gen. Harrison's whole life.

"In short," winds up the Globe, "he is identified with that system of policy which makes beggars of the people, and then sells them at auction because they cannot pay executions levied upon them." It was rogues, and not beggars, or debtors, that Gen. Harrison wanted hired out to pay their fines, instead of rotting in jail. When the Editor of the Globe gets into the Penitentiary, for some of his manifold misdeeds, he will be glad to avail himself of the humane provisions of Gen. Harrison's proposed law.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We are happy in being able to-day to give to our readers news of two important and acceptable events—the signature of the New York City Registry Law by the Governor of the State of New York, and the passage by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of a Resolution fixing the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State for the 15th January next.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

GENERAL HARRISON—ABOLITION.

The following letter was written by Gen. Harrison to a gentleman well known to the people of this city:

"CINCINNATI, 26th November, 1836.

"*My dear Sir:* I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.

"1st. I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the States, or *in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their Slaves*, but upon the application of the States, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the States so applying to get rid of their Slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson.

"2d. *I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District.*

"I received a letter some time since from John M. Berrien, Esq., of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the same import.

"In haste, yours truly,

"W. H. HARRISON.

"TO THOMAS SLOO, Jr.,
of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati."

These were the sentiments of Gen. Harrison less than four years ago. They were written *after* the last Presidential Election, and refer to similar opinions written to Judge Berrien *before* that Election.

Gen. Harrison's opinions have undergone no change since the date of the above letter. His whole course concerning our domestic institutions has been decided, firm and without the shadow of change.

Prince Albert was born in 1819, very few months after his royal cousin, to whom he has been united. He received the rudiments of instruction at the ducal palace of Ehrenburg—where he was daily attended by eminent professors of the College of Coburg, and other masters. His father, who, even in a private station, would be considered a highly accomplished man, himself superintended with affectionate anxiety the education of his sons; and, on his separation from his consort, he was induced to place Albert, the younger, under the care of his aunt, her royal highness the Duchess of Kent. The young prince then resided for some time at Kensington, and at Claremont with his uncle Leopold—sharing the lessons given his cousin, the princess, in music and other sciences. An early attachment was thus insensibly formed; each had abundant opportunity of gaining an acquaintance with the other's character and qualities; and that bond of affection, which links together so closely all the members of the house of Coburg—a house to which, through her mother, the Queen, in fact, belongs—may well be supposed to have strengthened that predilection which she is said to have entertained for the prince, ever since maturing years and judgment have led to the serious consideration of a matrimonial alliance.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 4th February, by the Rev. William Peacock, Mr. JOHN WEBB to Miss SARAH J. CROUCH, daughter of Samuel Crouch, Esq.

On the 8th March, in Gates county, N. C., Mr. ABRAHAM REDICK, aged *eighty-nine*, to MARY HODGES, aged *fifteen*, both of that county.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Bladen county, at the residence of H. Richardson, Esq., Mrs. [illegible]REE, in the 53d year of her age. At an early period of her life, she united herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the same time professed a religion that enabled her to bear up under the deepest afflictions, and meet with firmness and energy disappointments and difficulties of the most trying nature; and finally enabled her to resign herself calmly and serenely into the hands of Him who had borne with and sustained her in all her sorrows; who had assured her of a calmer and happier inheritance in Heaven, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

There she shall bathe her weary soul
In seas of Heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across her peaceful breast.

Communicated.

At the residence of Mrs. James Smith, Bladen County, on the 18th March, Mr. ALEXANDER NUNNERLY in his 72d year.

In London, on the 8th January, Madam D'ARBLAY, (better known as Miss Burney,) the author of Evelina, &c. and the cotemporary and favorite of Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Boswell and Goldsmith, in her 88th year.—*Communicated.*

In Greensborough, on Thursday evening, the 26th, at 8 o'clock, HENRY HUMPHREYS, aged about 54 years.

Mr. Humphreys was a native of Maryland; he came to this country some thirty years ago, a very poor man, and acquired by his industry and enterprise, an immense property for his facilities and situation. It was Mr. H., we believe, who, by his own individual exertions, gave the first successful impulse to the Cotton Manufacturing business in North Carolina; and his extensive Factory in this place, with its numerous looms and thousands of spindles, all in successful operation, we trust will long stand as the best monument to his memory. His untiring industry, and enterprising habits in the various branches of business to which he applied himself during his active life, tended more perhaps than that of any other individual, to impart life and energy to the entire business of a great section of country around him.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

At his Plantation in Mississippi, on the 6th of March, after ten days illness of Congestive Fever, JAMES FRILICK, Esq. of Raleigh, a gentleman universally esteemed by all who knew him.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 8.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54		Lime,		$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42		Lead, bar,	8 a 8½	
Bacon,	8 a 8½		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25		Molasses,	33 a 34	
Butter,	15 a 22		Oats,	40 a 45	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½		Nails, cut,	7 a 7½	
Cotton,	6 a 7½		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20		Sugar, brown,	7 a 12	
Corn,	60 a 65		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	80 a 90	
Flour, new	$4 a $5		Sack,	$2½ a $2¾	
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90 a 51		Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4¾	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½ a 6		Whiskey,	30 a 35	
Lard,	10		Wool,	17 a 20	

WILMINGTON MARKET—APRIL 2.

Turpentine $1 75 a 1 80; Tar 1 00 a 1 02; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—April 3.

Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50 to 2 75.

At New York, Cotton steady at 6¾ to 9. Corn 52. Flour 5 25 to 5 75.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9¼. Corn 53 to 58. Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8¾. At Augusta 5 to 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 5 to 10. Total receipts to March 28, 702,362 bales. Flour dull at $4. Corn 38 to 40. Cotton at Mobile 5 to 9.

Cotton at Macon 4 to 7. Receipts to April 1, 100,807 bales, against 62,215 to same time last year.

Total receipts of Cotton in the U. S. markets to latest dates, 1,500,414 bales, against 1,035,287 to same dates last year. Increase 465,127 bales.

NEW YORK, March 31.

The price of Cotton has got down to as low a point as we have ever known it to touch. Good Cottons are selling here at 7 cents, and the range of all descriptions is from 6¼ to 9¼c.

The planter, if he is the shipper, or the seller of his crop, will find the proceeds this year to be one third or one half less than an ordinary year. This immense depreciation in the value of the produce of the Southern agriculturist, must be felt most severely, not only in that section of the country, but through all the ramifications of trade.

The prices of Breadstuffs continue to fall in the interior. The Wheeling Times of Thursday last says—

One thousand bushels of Wheat were sold last week at Bridgeport, Ohio, opposite this city, for TWENTY FIVE cents per bushel.

The Romney, (Va.) Intelligencer of the 27th says—

Wheat is selling at Middletown, Monongalia county, this state, for *thirty-seven and a half cents* per bushel, and the Morgantown paper says that it will not command "the CASH" at that.

The Pittsburgh Advocate of Thursday last quotes Flour at $2 63 a $2 75. Small sales, subject to Philadelphia inspection, at $3.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, April 4, O'Hanlon's boat Washington, with Produce for M. Brown, T. S. Lutterloh, J. R. Gee, Hart & Fuller, R. C. Belden & Co., G. McNeill, P. P. Johnson, C. J. Orrell, T. J. Curtis and Cook & Co.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.—Brig John from Guadaloupe; Schr. Lucy & Margaret from New York. 30.—Br. Brig Diamond from St. Vincents; Brig Columbia from Barbadoes; Schrs. Constellation from Philadelphia, Eliza Jane from New York, United States from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Schr. Norway for St. Vincents. 27—Brig Moresco for Georgetown. 31.—Brigs Tribune for St. Domingo, Echo for Tobago; Schr. Olive for New York.

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

A Situation

WANTING by a young man, as a Teacher, who is capable of teaching the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages; and such branches of the Mathematicks as are commonly taught in Schools. Those wishing to engage the services of such, will please state the terms on which they would employ. Satisfactory testimony as to competency and moral character can be given. Address S. M., through the Post Office.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 6. 92-3w

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents, Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at the convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va., March 16, 1840. 92-6w

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CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

NEW BOOKS.

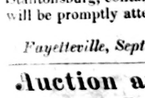
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GENERAL WOLFE.



MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8. 12, 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, NEW YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich CHINA, Cut and Plain GLASS WARE, and printed and common QUEENSWARE, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, *Water St., near Old Slip.*
New York, March 2, 1840. 88-6w

Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.

J. W. LASATER.
Grove P. O., Chatham County, March 14, 1840. } 89-tf.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

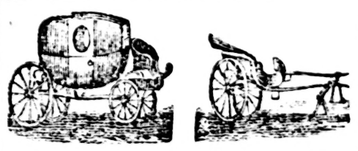
Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Satinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, [illegible]ack, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ailibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $637,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wishing the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by h cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York,*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,
For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

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☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

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